

REVOLUTIONS AND POLITICAL UPHEAVAL

1820-1850

The 19th Century... the century of “ISMS”

- Conservatism

- Liberalism

- Socialism

- Nationalism...the creator and
destroyer

THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA

1814-1815



What did the “big four” decide?

- Legitimacy
- Compensation
- Guarantees
- Concert of Europe

BALANCE OF POWER....



THE GREEK REVOLUTION

1821-1830

- Greeks rebelling against the Ottoman Empire
- Supported by many famous literary figures
- “the Eastern question”...
- Russia and Austria coveted the Balkans
- France and Britain: \$ and naval positions
- Access for Christians to the Holy Land...shades of the Crusades!

LORD GEORGE GORDON BYRON

1788-1824





Crossing the Channel British and French Painting in the Age of Romanticism

The Metropolitan Museum of Art • October 9, 2010 – January 4, 2011

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SERBIAN INDEPENDENCE

- 1804-1813: Karageorge led a guerilla war against the Ottomans
- 1815-1816: Milos negotiated for some Serb territory
- 1830: formal recognition/independence for Serbia
- 1833: larger borders...lasted til 1878

CREATED TENSIONS WITH AUSTRIA AND ISSUE
OF THE STATUS OF MINORITIES

WARS OF INDEPENDENCE IN LATIN AMERICA

■ 1804-1824

- France out of Haiti
- Portugal out of Brazil
- Spain out of all colonies except Cuba and Puerto Rico

RUSSIA: THE DECEMBRIST REVOLT

December 26, 1825





“Constantine and the
constitution”

Nicholas I 1825-1855



- Symbol of the most extreme form of 19th century autocracy
- Afraid of change
- Censorship and secret police
- Program of *Official Nationality*

...*ORTHODOXY, AUTOCRACY
AND NATIONALISM...*

Revolt and Repression in Poland

- November uprising 1830
- January 1831: Diet voted to depose Nicholas as ruler of Poland
- February 1832: Organic Statute...**Poland an integral part of the Russian empire**



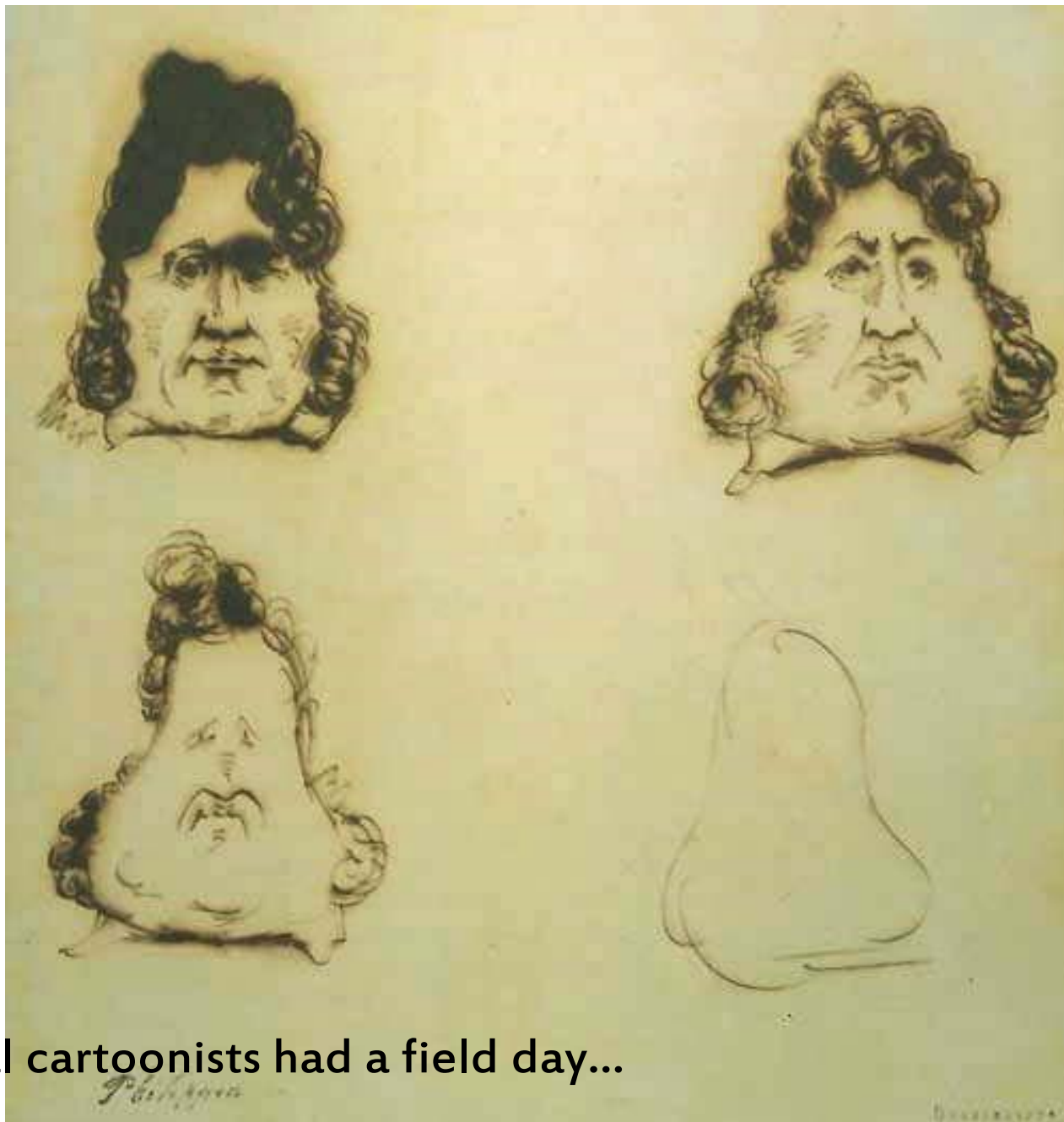
FRANCE 1830- JULY REVOLUTION?



- Comte d'Artois 1824, Charles X (who was Charles IX?)
- Ultra royalist
- Rule by divine right
- Attempted a royal seizure of power in July 1830
 - 4 Ordinances...Press limits, dissolve lower chamber, reorganize lower chamber, limit bourgeoisie,
- Paris RIOTS
- August 2: Charles abdicated

LOUIS PHILIPPE ...1830-1848





- Political cartoonists had a field day...

What about Great Britain?



John Constable's landscape suggests his political conservatism...harmonious landscape in unstable times



Reform in Great Britain

- 1830: Whigs came to power
- July Revolution in France a catalyst
- Expanding group of industrial leaders objected to corrupt electoral system
- Demands of wealthy industrial middle class could not be ignored...

THE GREAT REFORM BILL 1832

- The forces of conservatism and reform made accommodations
- Why??
 - Large commercial/industrial class
 - Whigs tradition supporting moderate reform
 - Tradition, law and public opinion respected civil liberties



Lord Grey

What did the Reform Act do?

- Disenfranchised 56 rotten boroughs
- Enfranchised 42 towns and cities; reapportioned others
- Property qualifications for voting retained
- MAINLY BENEFITED THE UPPER MIDDLE CLASS...

Other reform legislation...

- Poor Law of 1834...you did not want to be poor!
- Repeal of the Corn Laws...1846
 - Helped workers by lowering bread prices
 - Aided the industrial middle class who favored free trade

LIBERALISM

- Believed that people should be as free as possible from restraint
- Economic liberalism: laissez-faire
- Government has three functions:
 - defense of the country
 - police protection of individuals
 - construction and maintenance of public works

Thomas Malthus-

Dismal Science

- *Essay on the Principles of Population*
 - *Population, when unchecked, increases at a geometric rate*
 - *Food supply increases at an arithmetic rate*
 - *Result: overpopulation and ultimate starvation*
 - *So what should government do?*

David Ricardo

- *Principles of Political Economy* 1817
- “iron law of wages”
 - increase in population→more workers
 - more workers→wages↓
 - misery and starvation→population↓
 - fewer workers→higher wages→population rises...cycles repeats
- Raising wages arbitrarily –self-defeating
- *NOTE: FOR LATER—RICARDO’S THEORY COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE-UNDERPINNING FOR MODERN TRADE THEORY*

Utilitarianism

- Cost/Benefit analysis
- Jeremy Bentham, John Stuart Mill
- Greatest good at the least cost
- Laws benefitting the poor are bad because...



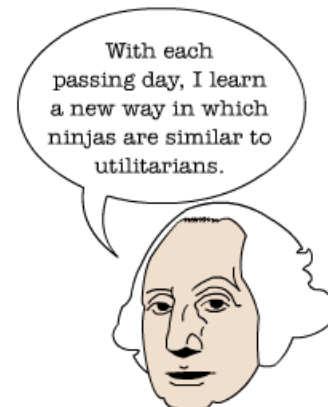
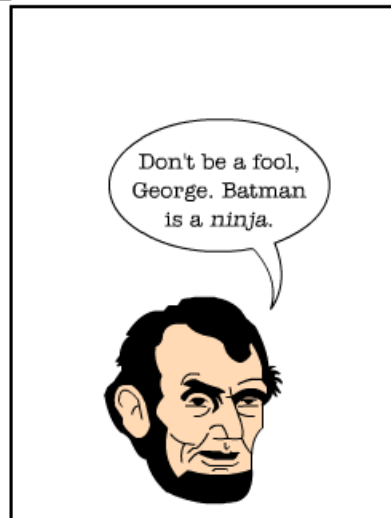
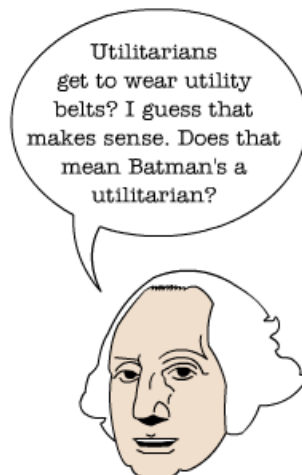
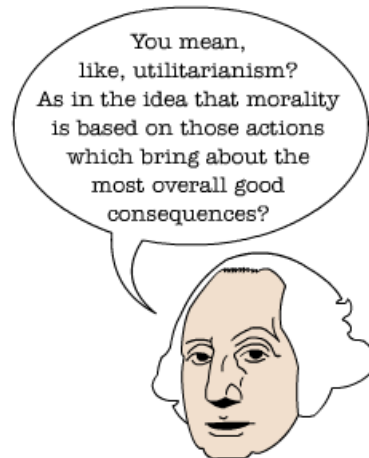
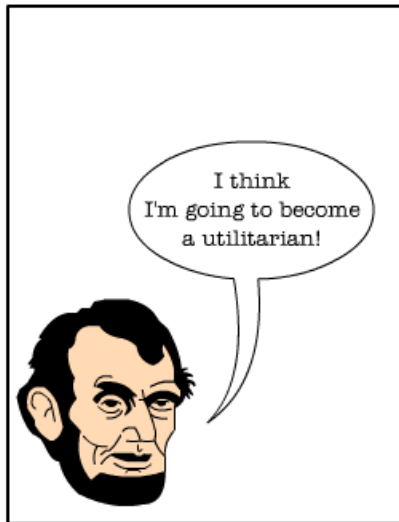
HOW TOUCHING



The Principle of Utility



1. Recognizes the fundamental role of Pain and Pleasure in human life.
2. Approves or disapproves of an action on the basis of the amount of pain or pleasure brought about ("consequences").
3. Equates the good with the pleasurable and evil with pain.
4. Asserts that pleasure and pain are capable of "quantification" -- and hence of measure.



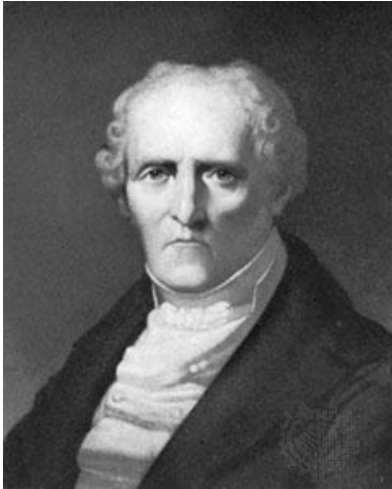
Political Liberalism

- *Common beliefs: protection of civil liberties...assembly, press, speech, and no arbitrary arrest*
- *Constitutional monarchy or constitutional state with limits on governmental power*
- *Ministerial responsibility...to legislature rather than a king*
- *Voting and holding office open only to those with property qualifications*
- **LITTLE DESIRE TO EXPAND THE FRANCHISE TO THE LOWER CLASSES...why?**

Socialism

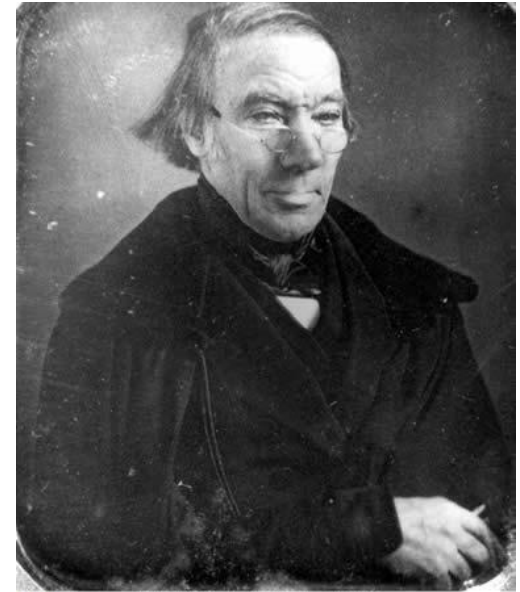
- Early socialism the product of political theorists
 - Equality of social conditions
 - Do away with competition
 - Against private property
 - Wanted to create new systems of social organization
 - Utopian socialists...

Early Socialists... Utopian?



Charles
Fourier...
phalansteries

Robert Owen:
New Lanark
New
Harmony?



Louis Blanc:
workshops



Flora
Tristan:
Need for
liberation
of women

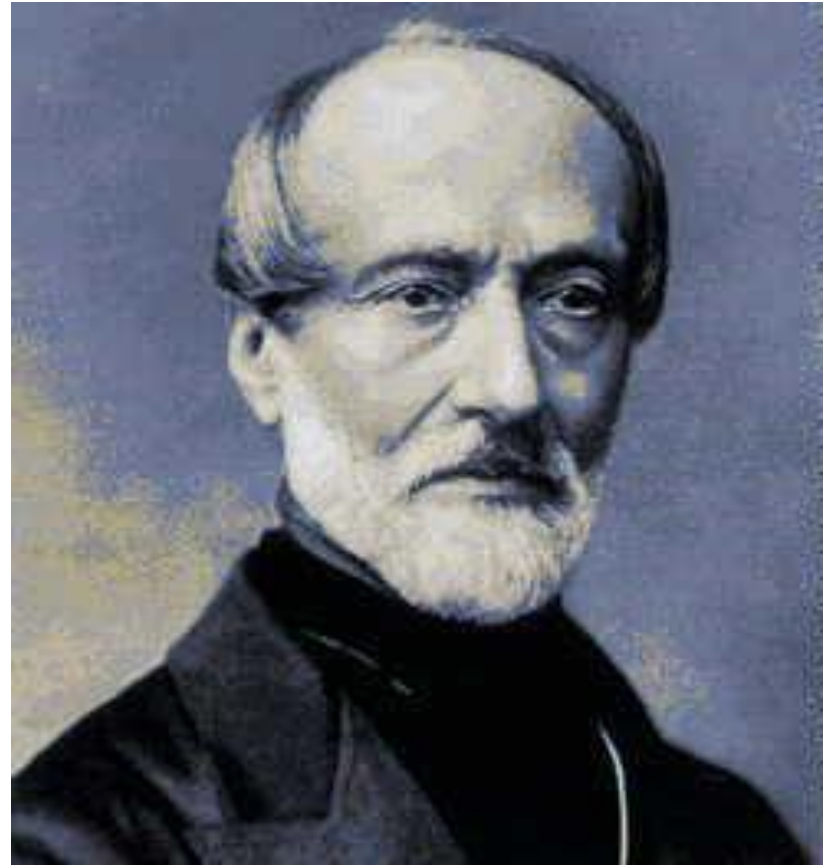


Nationalism

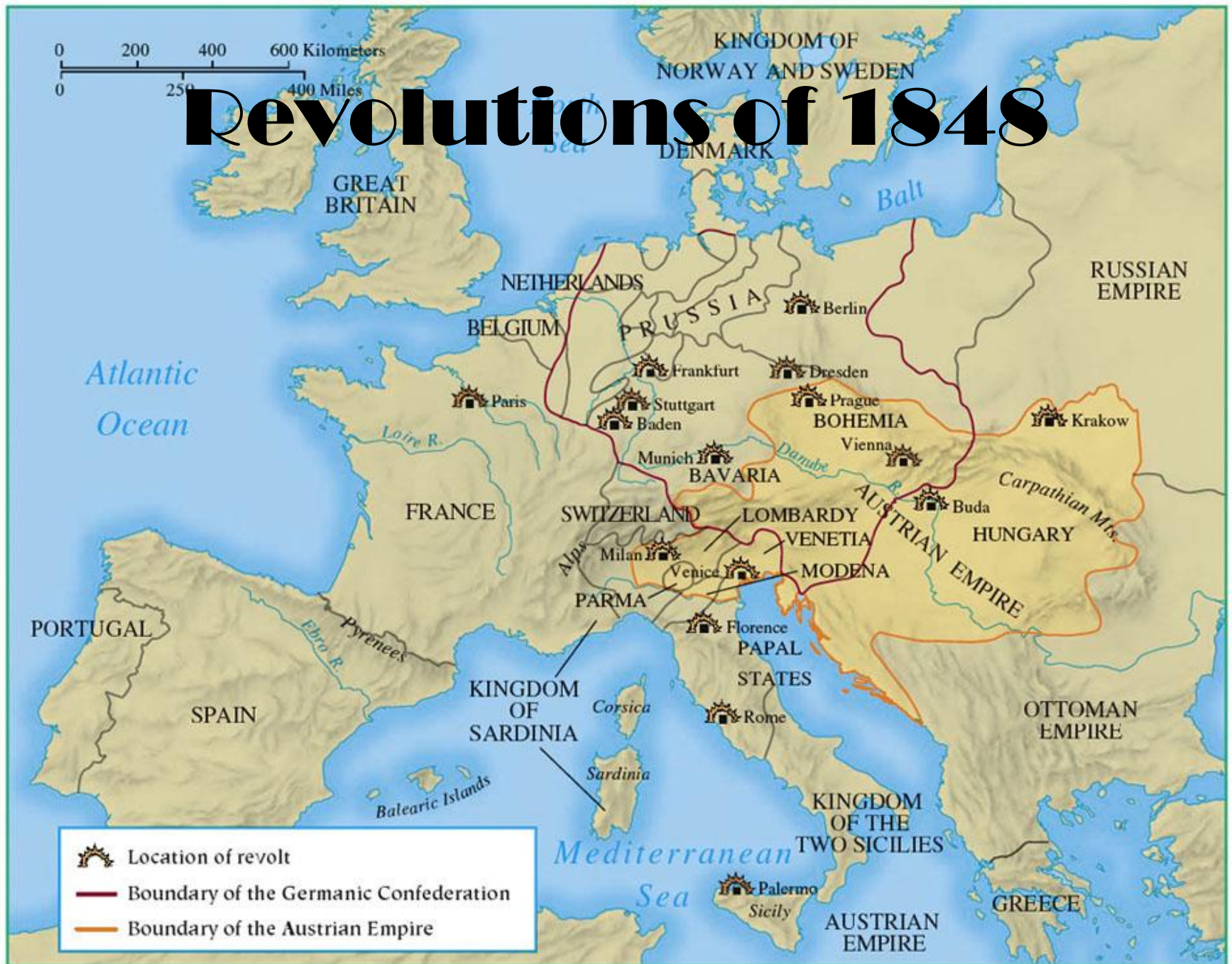
- The most potent force from 1815 to the present...
- Creator and destroyer
- Threatened to upset the 19th century balance of power

ITALY

- *Giuseppe Mazzini*
1805-1872
the “soul” of Italian
unification
- *Young Italy*
- *Joined Carbonari in 1830*
- *“Italia Irredenta”*
- *Took part in the 1848*
short lived Roman Republic



Revolutions of 1848



France



Industrial and agricultural depression...

Unemployment and corruption...

Louis-Philippe's government refused to make changes...

Banquets, not rallies...

Feb. 22, 1848...barricades in the streets of Paris...

King abdicated and fled to Britain ...

The Provisional Government...

- Ordered a new constitution
- Established workshops a la Blanc
- Split between moderates and radicals
- Unemployed enrolled in workshops increased 12 fold...10,000 to 120,000
- Workshops closed/riots in the streets
- Second Republic declared on Nov. 4, 1848....
- Elections in December...

2nd Republic to 2nd Empire



Louis Napoleon: President, 1848-1852



Emperor: 1852-1872

GERMAN STATES

- Concessions made to appease the revolutionaries
- Universal male suffrage for deputies to the Frankfurt Assembly
- Debate over the composition of new German state
 - kleindeutsch or grossdeutsch??
 - Frederick William IV refused title and ordered Prussian delegates home
- Failure of German liberals

THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE

- *Magyars (Hungarians) under Louis Kossuth demanded commonwealth status*
- *Czechs in Bohemia made same demands*
- *Austrian forces squashed the Czechs*
- *Emperor Ferdinand I abdicated in favor of his nephew Franz Josef I (r.1848-1916)*
- *Russian army aided Austrians...crushed Hungarian revolution*

Mazzini...again...*risorgimento*

- 1848...rebellions spread from Sicily north
- Venetians declared a republic
- Charles Albert of Piedmont-Sardinia assumed leadership against Austria, but failed
- Roman Republic failed when French troops helped Pope Pius IX regain control
- Only Piedmont retained liberal constitution...and would

How to bring order to society...

- Police forces
- Crime prevention
- Prisons and prison reform
 - Walnut Street model...solitary confinement
- Transportation...
 - Australia
 - French Guiana



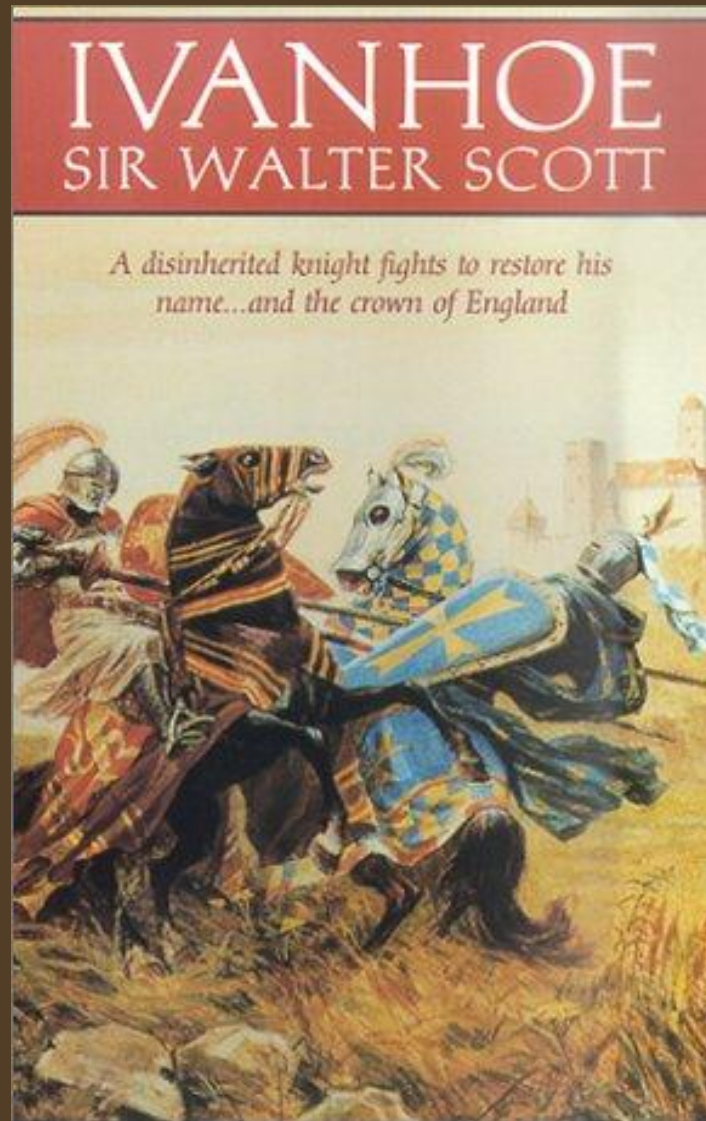
Romanticism

- *Stressed the importance of emotion, sentiment and inner feelings.....*
- *A reaction against the thought of the Enlightenment*
- *Refused to conceive of human nature as primarily rational*
- *Wanted to interpret nature and society in organic terms rather than mechanical ones*
- *Saw religion as basic to human nature and faith as a means to knowledge*

Questioning the Supremacy of Reason

- Romantics liked the Middle Ages
- Fascinated by folklore, fairy tales and folk songs
- Looking at a world beyond that of empirical observation and discursive reasoning
- The Methodist movement
- Sentimental novels

Romanticism in Literature



POETRY

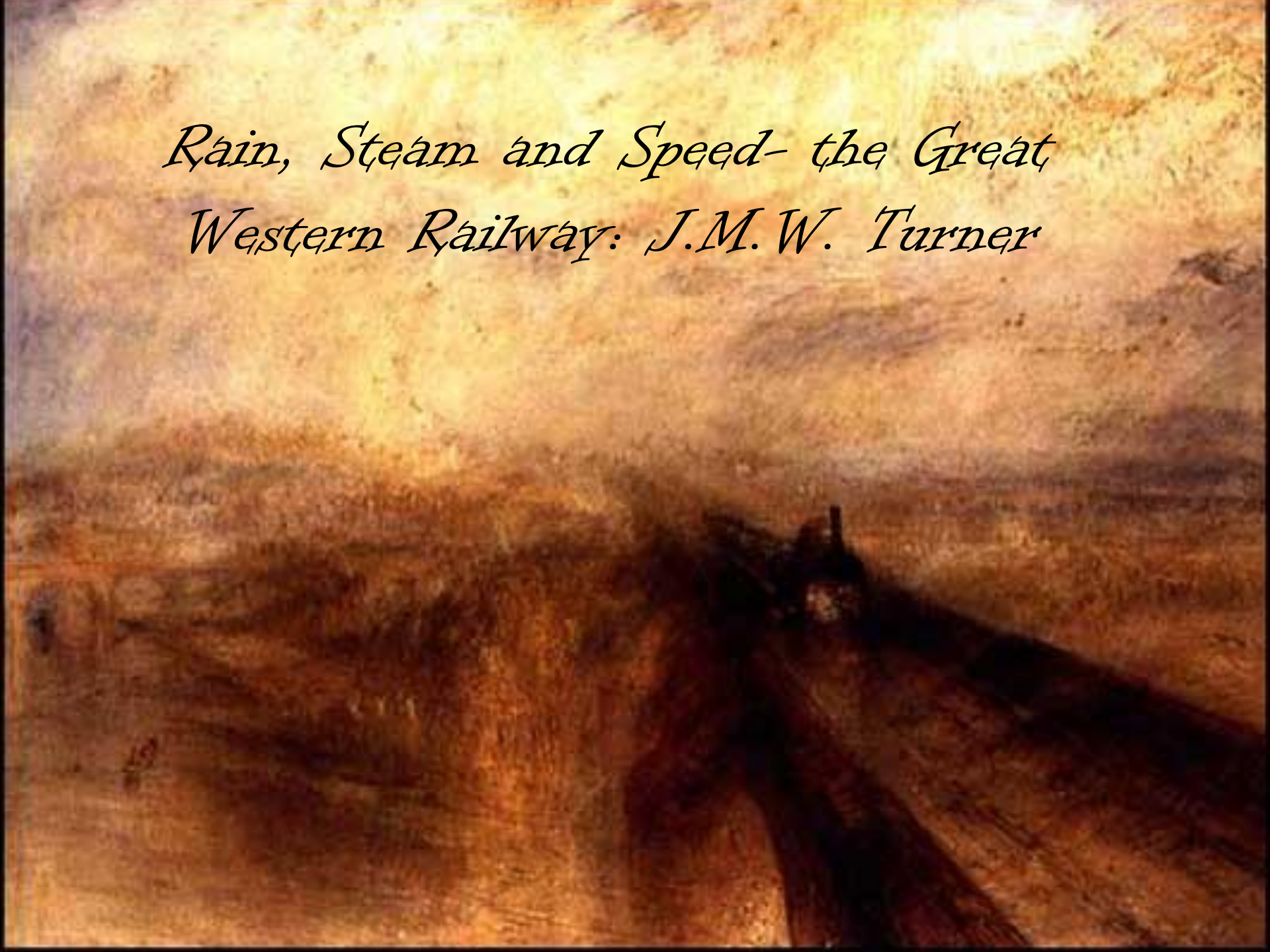
My heart leaps up when I behold
A rainbow in the sky:
So was it when my life began;
So is it now I am a man;
So be it when I shall grow old,
Or let me die!
The Child is father of the Man;
I could wish my days to be
Bound each to each by natural piety.

William Wordsworth 1802

Romanticism in Art



*Rain, Steam and Speed- the Great
Western Railway: J.M.W. Turner*



Delacroix: The Death of Sardanopalus



Religious Revival

- **New appreciation of Catholicism as a force of order in society**
- **Protestant “awakening”...evangelical messages**

1814



Congress of Vienna

1821



Revolutions in Latin America

1828



July Revolution in France

Revolutions in Belgium, Poland, and Italian states

1835



London police

Reform Act in Britain

1842

1849

Frankfurt Assembly

Revolutions in France, German and Italian states, and Austrian Empire

Shelley, *Prometheus Unbound*

Beethoven's Ninth Symphony



Friedrich, *Man and Woman Gazing at the Moon*

Tristan, *Worker's Union*